1	2	3
26.	Jaisalmer	61,147
27.	Kota	79,585
28.	Hanumangarh	59,013
29.	Ganganagar	1,21,010
30.	Jaipur	2,75,477
31.	Churu	1,80,885
32.	Karauli	1,90,402
	TOTAL:	62,20,349

Excesses against women

2136. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of excesses, rape and exploitation against women working in public. Government and private organisations in urban and rural areas and in the households, throughout the country, is constantly on the increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes worked out by Government to strengthen the women folks, mentally and socially *vis-a-vis* men, and to fight the excesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the incidence of crimes committed against women during the last three years is as follows:

1999	2000	2001 @
135771	137472	125152

@Upto available months.

(b) The details of crime committed against women during the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 upto available months are enclosed as statement I *(see* bleow)

(c) A Statement II is enclosed.

Statement-I

Excesses against women

SI.No.	State/UT	1999	2000	2001@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12756	16438	16508
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	151	96	78
3.	Assam	3504	2859	2390
4.	Bihar	6706	5656	3629
5.	Goa	103	99	80
6.	Gujarat	6694	5829	5213
7.	Haryana	3248	3138	3098
8.	Himachal Pradesh	784	835	894
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1542	1550	1556
10.	Karnataka	5633	5940	6027
11.	Kerala	4838	5071	5459
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17076	17335	15091
13.	Maharashtra	13610	12934	11512
14.	Manipur	65	84	124
15.	Meghalaya	54	45	76
16.	Mizoram	145	126	91
17.	Nagaland	19	16	16
18.	Orissa	4716	3942	1299
19.	Punjab	1538	2009	2376
20.	Rajasthan	12974	12943	12212
21.	Sikkim	28	20	15
22.	Tamil Nadu	12670	12584	9259
23.	Tripura	300	332	438
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16912	17943	16933
25.	West Bengal	6931	6737	6198
26.	A & N Islands	36	42	34
27.	Chandigarh	152	244	149

SI.No. State/UT	1999	2000	2001 @
28. D&N Haveli	18	13	09
29. Daman & Diu	11	05	07
30. Delhi	2428	2470	2375
31. Lakshdweep	0	1	00
32. Pondicherry	129	136	119
33. Chhattisgarh			725
34. Jharkhand			518
35. Uttaranchal			644
TOTAL:	135771	137472	125152

@ Up to available months.

Statement-Il

Details of schemes for empowerment of women

1. Women Component Plan

The Ninth Five Year Plan has adopted the concept of the Women Component Plan under which at least 30% of funds/benefits of concerned Departments/Ministries are to be earmarked for women.

2. Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project

(Swa-Shakti):— The Swa-Shakti Project, earlier known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, was sanctioned on 16-10-1998 as **a** Centrally-sponsored Project for a period of 5 years with an estimated outlay of Rs. 186.21 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 5 crore is being provided during the project period, for facilitating the setting up, in the project States, of Revolving Funds for giving interest-bearing loans to beneficiary groups primarily during their initial formative stage.

3. Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (Swayamsidha)

Swayamsidha is an Integrated scheme for Women's empowerment. It is based on formation of women into Self-Help groups (SHGs) and aims at holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes.

The vision of Swayamsidha is to mobilize and develop empowered women who will:

- Demand their rights from family, community and government.
- Have increased access to an control over, material, social and political resources;
- Have enhanced awareness and improved skills; and
- Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilization and networking.

4. **Women in Difficult Circumstances (Swadhar):**

The schemes has been designed with a flexible and innovative approach to cater to the requirement of various types of women in distress in diverse situations under different conditions. The scheme provides shelter, counselling and training for women in difficult circumstances who do not have any social and economic support.

5. Awareness Generation Projects for Rural & Poor Women:

The Awareness Generation Programme aims to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to generate awareness among them about their status in the family and society and to activate them to work for achieving their rights and to deal with social issues. Since 1993-94, special emphasis has been given to participation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions and their role in promoting national integration and communal harmony.

6. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

This programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and assetlcss women in the traditional sectors, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills.

7. Women's Economic Programme (NORAD)

This programme was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation (NORAD). Under this programme,

financial assistance is given to Women's Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organisations to train poor women, mostly in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas.

Vocational Education

†2137. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity for providing vocational education per year to youths, under existing education system of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present education system in the country is inadequate for providing vocational education;

(c) if so, whether there is need to increase such capacity; and

(d) if so, target of Govemment for the coming years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MININSTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT [DR. (SMT.) RITA VERMA]: (a) Under the present education system. Vocational Education at the secondary level is being provided through existing normal schools in the country. Under the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, the Govemment has provided financial assistance to State Governments to open 19455 sections in 6728 schools. This has created an intake capacity of 10 lakh students in the vocational stream.

(b) to (d) "Education" is in the concurrent list of Constitution and the responsibility for education up to secondary level rests with the State Governments. However, keeping in view the importance and anticipated growth in the demand of vocational courses, it has been decided to revise the existing scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education. The Govemment has proposed for a provision of Rs. 515 crores in the 10th Plan to give a major boost to Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.